Lodies, all languid, in smalls array,
Loli upon couches, the live-long day,
Looking more lovely than we can asy—
Though, alsa! they are rapidly neitling away!
"Bring me an irs!" they languidly cry,
But alsa and alse! it is "all in my eye."
For before it reaches the top of the stairs;
It's tarned into water, quite "mawares!"
While John with his salver, looks red, and stares;
And the hooist confectioner inwardly awears.
As he wipes with his aproa, his long, pale phis,
"Oh! pooh! how infernally hot is!"

"Oh! pooh! how infernally hot is!"

Fat men waddle along the Strand,
Wiping their forcheads—hat in hand;
Dogs hang out their tongues, and pant,
And asbody gives "en the water they want,
Until they go mad—you know, and then
They go about anapping at horses and men;
Contermougers slowly pans,
With "couls flowers and parrow-grass."
But three edibles green they cannot cry,
Their threats are so horribly hot and dry;
And you hear, from each dusky phis,
"Ah, me! how desperate hot it is!"

Oh, what a treat 'twould be to wade,
Chin deep, in fresh iccd lemonade!
Or to sit a deep marble bowl within,
And chanpagne gargling around your chin—
Hissing and sparkling around your nose,
Till you open your mouth, and down it goes,
Gulp by gulp, and amp by amp,
As you 'catawampishly chaw it up,"
Refreshing your hearts, and cooling your faces
Burut down, as they have been, with all sorts of
Oh, the fellow who could thus lave his phiz.
Needn't care how warm the weather is!

these:
What senson of the year has the most creditors!
The fall, to be sure. We are continually reading
of the fall-owing sums when a list of figures is

December may be said to be the wearing apparel of the season, it being the close of the year.

Which is the most hungry season? Summer, for no one disputes the sammer's (h)eat.

October cannot be said to be an upright month, for it is always found in the fall of the year.

Summer must perforce be upright, for it will turn upside down if it tries to be seated. If you do not believe it, try a summer set yourself.

May is the most surprising month, for whenever a person is surprised, he will admit that 'tis a-may's-ment.

Printers' Johcs.

It is a practice among waggish printers when a "green 'un" enters the office as devil, to play jokes on bim by sending him on an errand to a neighboring office for something that he would be sure not to find, and he returns with some strange thing or other, thinking that in printer's phrase he has got what he was sent for. A joke of this kind was recently perpetrated in a neighboring town. A boy who was rather "verdant" went to learn the printing business, and one of the jours, loving sport, sent him one day with a dish to a certain Editor to borrow a "gill of editorial." The editor, understanding the game, returned the picture of a jackass. The first one finding himself rather 'come over,' set his wits to work to think how he could be even with the other. At last he called the lad, and told him to go and tell the editor that "it was editorial that he wanted, and not the editor.

ARTEMUS WARD remarked that "There is some-thing indiscribably beautiful in in the true wife's devotion to her husband. There is something very awful in her grief when death comes irregu-larly and releutlessly. We recently heard a most touching incident of the resignation of an affec-tionate woman at the funeral of her husband. Though she adored him, she did not repine at this dark hour. Looking at the remains of her loved and lost husband for the last time, she put on her bonnet, and thus spoke to the gentlemen whose duty if was to officiate as pall bearers: "You pall bearers just go to the buttery and get some rum, and we will start this man right along." ARTEMUS WARD remarked that "There is some

ONE day a Chicago court granted twenty-four divorces. The Tribuse has the following, in its report of the proceedings.

"While the divorce cases were on trial yesterday, a well-known citizen entered one of the court-rooms and looked anxiously over the large collection of injured innocents grouped upon the benches. A layyer asked him if he was in search of any one in markingler."

divorce before I know it."

"Maria," said a lady to her colored chamber-maid, "that's the third silk dress you have worn since you came to me; pray, how many do you own?" "Only seven, missis; but I's savin' my wages to buy anoder!" "Seven! what use are seven silk dresses to you? Why, I don't own so many as that." "Spect not, missis," said the smiling darkey; "you doesn't need 'em so much as I does. You see you quality folks everybody knows is quality; but we bettermost kind of cul-lud pussons has to dress smart to distinguish one-selves from common niggers."

THE Tennessee Press association recently visited Louisville, and its members were permitted to pay their own hotel bills. In revenge one of them writes thus of the town, celebrated for its riots when it had a population to justify, a long ditch to keep the water in the Ohio from stagnating in front of the village, an artesian well, a skating rink, and a very muchly pressed hospitality. Her people principally drink lowwines that never paid the tax, and feed on dried apples, blackberries, cat-fish, and Cincianati cracklings, and are happy."

A CLERGYMAN who had been staying for some time at the house of a friend, on going away called to him little Tommy, the four-year-old sou of his host, and asked what he should give him for a present. Tommy, who had great respect for the "cloth," thought it his duty to suggest something of a religious nature, so he amounced hesitatingly: "I—I think I should like a Testament, and I know I should like a pop-gun."

a muss with a Texas editor. It appears that in an agricultural essay on tobacco, Mr. Greeley as-serts that fine cut will not ripen well unless the tin foil is stripped from the growing buds early in the spring, and that plug tobacco ought to be knocked off the trees with clubs instead of being picked by hand. This, the Texas editor says is nonsense.

A Western paper has the following: A lady writes to know if it is proper—that is, if it is lady like—to retaliate by squeezing back when a man squeezes her hand. Well, you might squeeze casy, just to let him know that you are not disposed to be mean about it. But do not turn around and ask him: "How is that for high!" or he might think you too forward.

"I say, Sambo, can you answer dis conundrum: S'pose I gib you a bottle ob whiskey, corked shut wid a cork, how would you git de whiskey out, widout pullin' de cork or breakin' de bottle?"

"I guvs dat up."
"Why, push de cork in. Ya! ya!"

A Baton Rouge contemporary is responsible for the following scrap of amusing colloquy:

"Well, Sambo, you gwine ter vote for Greeley ?"
"No, sir'ee, we'se a gwine ter vote for Gener'l Grant,"
"Well, would you vote for the Lord?"
"Not agin Grant, you bet?"

A MUSIC dealer on Broadway has in his window a sentimental song thus marked: "Thou hast lov-ed me and left me, for twenty-five cents." That is certainly the cheapest kind of a divorce, and leaves no necessity for going to Chicago.

A CITIZEN of Connecticut, recently introduced a newly married man, congratulated him warmly and said: "Ab, these Litchfield County girls make clever wives; I've had three of 'em."

A CONNECTICUT man ardently wants to "represent the michandick and laboring men in the state assemble irrespectiv of pollytics, relijion or eddicashun." Of the last, especially.

"In the abscence of globes, how do you illustrate the shape of the earth to your scholars?" asked a committee of a school teacher. "I shows

for the farmer.

The list of premiums and order of exercises should be easily accessible to all. The committees and judges should be instructed to act promptly, and if they do not, a new committee should be at once appointed who will act. Some iddication of awards should be placed upon prize animals and articles as soon as possible after they are made, to visitors. It is most important that—No unworthy article should riceive any prize.

No prize should ce'r be given to "excourage" a worthy exhibiter, who has taken pains to bring an inferior article, and will be disappointed if he does not get a prize.

No prize should ever be given to "propiliate" an inflantial pairon, who would be offended if his articles are not noticed.

No prize should ever be withheld from an exhibitor because he is taking too many prizes. No matter if one man aweeps every prize offered by his society, (unless there is some rule to contrary.) In every respect the good faith of the society should be considered sacred, and in keeping of every committee man.

The executive committee of a society should be How a Pair Should be Conducted.

considered sacred, and in keeping or every mittee man.

The executive committee of a society should be constantly on the lookout, to secure honest reports; and should a judge be known to violate rules, in passing judgment on his own article, and warping the judgment of his associates, or allowing himself to be biased, his place should be at once supplied by another person. This committee should spend some part of each day in listening to complaints, and in doing what they can to right wrong.

right wrong.
The animals and articles exhibited should not be crowded, but well exposed to view and careful inspection. And exhibitors should have the full-est opportunity, consistent with the rights of others, to explain and show off their articles. If others, to explain and show off their articles. If an exhibitor cannot be present in person, or by an agent, it is most important not only for himself, but for the gratification of visitors, for him to have cards, or circulars, to be taken by every one. In cases where the show lasts for several days, convocations in the sweding of all interested in participating in an agricultural, or pomological talk, will be found quits well attended. These meetings are usually very interesting, if they are only made free and conversational, and some common sense man has charge of them. They must be seen to, and seen through, by some officer of the society. The mutal admiration often run into, may be healthfully varied by introducing aubjects which will call up active, but not acrimonious argument; and nobody should speak much, or more than five minutes at a time, and to the point.—American Agriculturist.

The Chinch Bare-Hew to Experiments the

The Chinch Bug-How to Exterminate the

turn upside down if it tries to be seated. If you do not believe it, try a summer set yourself.

May is the most surprising month, for whenever a person is surprised, he will admit that 'tis a mag's-ment.

A n-ier production may always be expected from December.

January is a month like the foreman of a jury, being the first of the twelve.

What is the boatman's month! Why, the month of rous is. Don't Jane know it?

Printers' Johns.

It is a practice among waggish printers when a "green 'un" enters the office as devil, to play jokes on him by sending him on an errand to a neighboring office for something that he would be sure not to find, and he returns with some strange thing or other, thinking that in printer's phrase he has got what he was sent for. A joke of this kind was recently perpetrated in a neighboring town. A boy who was rather "verdant" went to learn the printing business, and one of the jours, loving sport, sent him one day with a dish to a certain Editor to borrow a "gill of editorial."

The editor, understanding the game, returned the printers of a josicies. The first cone fluiding himself.

It follows that if the kernel of seed wheat is the general depository of the eggs of the chine bug, that our farmers have been sowing the pest each year as regularly as they have their wheat, and it follows that if such is the case the eradicaand it follows that if such is the case the cradica-tion of the bug will be easily accomplished, either by sowing no wheat that has been in contact with the bug, or by steeping the seed in some solution before sowing which will destroy the larva.

Hungarian Grass for Horses.

I am looking at what you say of a communica-tion read at the meeting of the Philadelphia society for the promotion of agriculture. On this subject, of Hungarian grass as food for animals, I have received a great many communications from practical farmers, and talked with many others. The following are the results of my efforts at arri-ving at the truth:

1. Hungarian grass, if allowed to mature the

effects follow over-feeding, as in the case of oats, corn, or other grain.

5. For a forage crop, it is found most profitable and less dangerous to cut the grass when in blossom. I know farmers who grow large crops of it. cut it at this stage of maturity, and feed exclusively to team horses. They feed no grain.

Now, if any of your readers have any facts that conflict with the above, he should promptly furnish them, for I have never obtained any.—Cor. of Rural New Yorker.

In reading we frequently come across technics with which we are unacquainted, the understanding of which is necessary to give us a correct idea of the subject. To obviate this difficulty we give a definition of some of the most common:

A firkin of better, 56 pounds.

A sack of coal, 224 pounds.

A truss of straw, 36 pounds.

A save of hemp, 32 pounds.

A sack of flour, 280 pounds.

A quintal, 100 pounds.

A piggot of steel, 120 pounds.

A truss of hay, 56 pounds.

A truss of hay, 56 pounds.

A bash, 80 bushels.

A kilderkin, 18 gallons.

A burrel, 36 gallons.

A hogshead, 54 gallous.

A puncheon, 84 gallous.

English prices-current often speak of the price

A puncheon, 84 gallons.

English prices-current often speak of the price of wheat per quarter. To reduce this to barrels, multiply the price by 7 and divided by 12, and it will give the price, at the same rate by the barrel. Thus, if wheat is quoted at 56 shillings a quarter, multiply 56 by 7, and divide by 12, and it gives the price, 32 shillings, 8 penes a barrel.

Salting Hay—It used to be the almost universal practice of eastern farmers to salt their hay when putting in mow or stack, especially if put up before thoroughly cured. But we notice that the practice is getting into discenute among many of our most intelligent husbandmen. Daniel Kelly, of DuPage County, in our office a few days since, expressed an opinion highly adverse to the custom, alleging that it rendered hay moist, and does not tend to its preservation in the least. We well know Mr. Kelly's hay to be of the finest quality, and he states that he slways puts it up before dried in the sun, and he keeps salt away from it.

S. Edwards Todd, a well known agricultura writer, expresses the same opinion in the last number of the Country Gentleman. It is now a proper time totalk over this matter of curing hay, as well as cutting, &c., for the season of haying will soon beat hand. Let our readers make known

How to Pack Strawberry Plants to Ship Lose Distances.—The editor of the Rural New Yorker writes: "The modus operandi of packing strawberry plants so they can be sent a long distance and arrive in good order is a secret of art that should be generally known, especially by nurserymen. The process is understood by our Rochester nurserymen, and we presume by many elsewhere, yet we think a large number of people interest 1 are not sufficiently posted on the subject. Their mode is to dry the moss thoroughly in green houses. They tie the plants up in packages of one dozen each, and moss each package separately. They then pack in tight boxes to exleude the air." HOW TO PACK STRAWBERRY PLANTS TO SHI

Is HUNGARIAN GRASS INJURIOUS TO STOCK!—
So asks a reader. This topic has been discussed before in these columns. If cured well and fed properly, diminishing the amount of grain fed with it, or feeding none at all, and if the stock is kept well supplied with salt, there is no danger from it. It is a very nutritious grass, and is liked by all kinds of stock as well as the best of time-thy hay. If it becomes apparent in the middle of June that the hay crop is to be a short one, hungarian grass may be sown, and on good rich soils it wild yield from two to four tons of good hay per acre.—Raral New Yorker.

"What did your father say this morning before eating breakfast? The boy thought a minute, and finally said, "Pa said, d— these eggs, they're rotten,"

A GERMAN writer, compisining of the difficulty in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word Boz, which he says is pronounced Dickens.

The latest ballad is "Bury your dog in the garden; it will make your grape vine grow."

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortages on their farm.

Our Frrap Book.

THE SECLETON HAND. BT JOHN G. DUNN Rap tap! Rap tap! at the door of the heart;
Rap tap; with a lood demand!
Oh, who is it raps at the door of the heart,
Crying matter and spirit shall surely part—
The one to the dust, for dust them art,
The rest to the spirit land!
The I! 'tis I who knocks without,
With a long arm and a knockle stout—
Tie I of the skeleton hand!

Eap tap! Eap tap! I have startled then up
In the midst of a misty dream!
Eap tap! Rap tap! I have startled then up,
When thy lips were fresh from the deadly oup,
And thy curses grow londer at every sup—
And thy orie in formsy gleamed!
For the II 'the I, who knocketh without,
With a strong arm and knuckles stout—
'Tie I of the sickle keen.

Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls;
What ho! Art ready within!
Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls;
Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls;
Rap tap! Rap tap! still louder it falls—
I'll rent thee no longer these careal halls—
Thou hast made them a den of sin!
Make ready, make ready! 'its! I without,
With a bony arm and a knackle stout—
The I of the skeleton grin!

Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice of prayer
Burst forth from the staful wight!
Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice of prayer
Went faltering apward to spare, oh, spare
For the regions of glory and light;
A year to prepare for him without,
With the akeleton arm and the knuckle at
For him with the breath of blight.

Rap tap no more—a year is given—
A year of neglect and crime;
Rap tap no more—a year is given.
To strive in the fields where the righteons have stri
For their spotless robes and a home in Heaven.
But alse! how feeting is time;
Tis past, and again is heard without,
The skelston arm and the knuckle stout,
Like a wild and deathly chime.

Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls!
What he! Art ready within!
Rap tap! Rap tap in the bony walls;
Rap tap! Rap tap! like thunder it falls;
I'll rent thee no longer these carnal halls,
Thou mounter of falsebood and sin!
In a tunult of borror, the spirit west outO'er Averaus with him of the knuckle stor
With him of the sickle keen.

THE MAD-STONE AS A CURE FOR

There is a mad-stone owned in Elizabethtown. It is in the possession of Mrs. Eliza Hewlitt, and is said to have been tried and found efficient in several cases. Another is owned by Mrs. Chastian, about three miles from Hodgenville, Ky. It is called a Chinese stone, said to be a composition, the peculiar quality of which is a strong affinity for poison. The following is a description of the stone and its operation:

When applied to the bite of a mad dog or poisonous snake, it adheres so firmly to the wound that it cannot be drawn of without a considerable effort, until it becomes fully impregnated with poison. It is then purified by being placed first into warm water and then into the fire. When put into a tumbler of warm or hot water the green poison can be seen rising to the surface. This stone has been applied frequently for many years past with universal success, but never till lately were its virtues completely developed. Miss Prater, of Larue County, while lying in her bed at night, was bitten by a cat. In the morning the cat was found dead—and the wound being but slight, the circumstance was soon forgotten. In little better than a week after this event, Miss Prater complained to her mother of flizziness in the head and dimness in her eyes. Her mother requested her to sit down; she did so, and was soon better. Not long afterward she again went to her, exclaiming: "Oh, mother, mother, my head will burst; I shall shortly die." Her eyes at this time were of a dark green, and of that peculiar expression which is peculiar to animals in a state of hydrophobia.

Her mother then recollected the bite of the rat, and found that it had just been nine days since that unfortunate accident. Her fears for the safety of her lovely daughter for a while deprived her of thought and action. The daughter in the meantime had left the house, occasionally biting herself and crying, "I must go—I must go—evidently laboring under a severe fit of hydrophobia. Assistance was soon obtained from the neighbors to confine her to the house

bonnet, and thus spoke to the gentlemen whose duty if was to officiate as pall bearers: "You pall bearers just go to the buttery and get some rum, and we will start this man right along."

One day a Chicago court granted twenty-four divorces. The Tribuse has the following, in its report of the proceedings.

"While the divorce cases were on trial yesterday, a well-known citizen entered one of the court rooms and looked anxiously over the large collection of injured innocents grouped upon the benches. A layyer asked him if he was in search of any one in particular."

"Yes," he replied, "I am looking for my wife. I don't know but she may slip in here and get a left and the properties at arrival Miss that the truth:

The following are the results of my efforts at arrival my string at the truth:

I thungarian grass, if allowed to mature the seed before harvesting it, is a very heavy feed.

2. Fed, in this condition, as one would feed time that it is a dangerous food. It does in jure stock in such cases.

3. If cut when in bloom and cured as hay, it will not injure any kind of stock; it is exceedingly nutritious and valuable as a forage crop; it is also palatable. And if it is put on rich soil, it is a lost palatable. And if it is put on rich soil, it is a sorbed the virulent matter she became more composed.

4. Experiments have demonstrated that the grass with the seed threshed out, does not injury stock, and that fed lightly with the seed in, as one would feed grain, it is not injurions; but bad effects follow over-feeding, as in the case of oats, bler in her hand, looked at the water, then cast a series of the truth:

The stone was applied and immediately stuck—The stone was applied and immediately stuck—In the seed that possible the bite, it adheres from from from infallible evidence that possible team infallible sevidence that possible the bite, it adheres from from from from from from particular.

A lawyer asked him if he was in search of any of the second under four particular.

A lawyer asked him if he was in

some water was offered her; she took the tumbler in her hand, looked at the water, then cast a vacant stare upon the company, and handed it back, remarking that the same hateful fox had tormented her so long. When told that it was just brought from the spring, she again took it, looked at it for a moment; her bosom began to heave, her eyes to assume their green cast, and her whole system to be convulsed with horror. It was taken from her. In a short time her eyes resumed their natural color, and she became composed and slept tolerably well that night.

In the morning of the third day she was very weak, her countenance pale, and her appearance dejected. By request she drank a little water; when it was first handed her the blood for a few moments flushed in her face, and her eyes indicated a return of the desperate malady. There appeared to be a strife between the virtnes of the stone and the poison of the wound, but victory soon

peared to be a strife between the virines of the stone and the poison of the wound, but victory soon declared in favor of the former. After she had drank the water, she eat some bread with milk, appeared more cheerful, and, kissing the stone, called it 'her deliverer.' The whole company shed tears of joy at the flattering appearance of her recovery, for she was a favorite in the neighborhood, and left the house with an exalted opinion of the man whose ingenuity had devised a sovereign remedy for the most loathed and deadly malady that ever preyed on the life of man. On the morning of the fourth day the stone fell from the sore; she felt no ill effect from her complaint except weakness, in a few days was entirely well, and never since has had the least symptom of its return.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SOME fifteen years ago a roughly clad man stepped into a cuttery store on Washington street, and throwing down a pocket knife, said: "There's is a knife which I want sharpened. I'm going to California, and I will call for it when I come back." Before the clerk had time to recover from hisastenishment the visitor disappeared and went probably to California. The kuife was put in first class condition and placed in a drawer ready for delivery. The story of this knife is one of the legends of the store. Each new boy is inducted into the mystery of this knife, after he has watched a sufficient number of days for the man who is expected to call for it, while any stranger who drops in and looks round is supposed to be the owner, and is solicited to take it. There is considerable speculation regarding the probable death of the owner, but the boys entertain the idea that some fine morning the rough looking man will walk in, pay expenses and storage, and claim his property. claim his property.

New Calebonia, the penal colony of France, whither Henry Rochefort sailed the other day, under sentence of banishment for life, is situated in the South Pacific ocean, about latitude 20 degrees south and longitude 165 degrees east. It is 500 miles long and 30 miles wide, and has a mountainous surface, which rises from the coast to an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet in the centre. This island was discovered in the year 1774, and has always been a French possession. The native population are Papunas, one of the lowest types of mankind to be found among the aborigines of the South Pacific islands. The future prospects of the sancy editor of La Lanterne ture prospects of the saucy editor of La Lanters can scarcely be said to be encouraging.

A BRIDE who entered the holy married state on Tuesday evening determined to do so in a calico dresa, in deference both to the proprieties and necessities of the occasion. But she desired that her toiletee de chambre should be, if possible, on a more gorgeous scale. Being destitute of a robe de suit of suitable elegance, she sent out to several neighbors of her temporary hostess to borrow such a garment, stipulating that it must be a fase ose. So peculive is the fleminine nature, however, that her modesh request excited no enthusiasm in her behalf among the ladies to whom it came. This is no joke.

Christ Church, Boston, of which the Rev. Henry Burroughs is the present rector, is the oldest church edific, in that city, its corner-stone having been laid in 1728. When George II. was King he manisfested his interest in Christ Church by giving it a communion service, a pulpit Bible and prayer-books, all of which are still used. It had an organ in 1735, and the oldest chime of bells in the country, which are still musical and serviceable, was placed in its tower in 1744. It was the fashionable church of Boston one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

Aseful and Curious.

REASONABLE SUBJECTS.

Dr. Harris, the Registrar and corresponding Secretary of the (N. T.) Metropolitan Board of Health, has issued a circular at the suggestion of eminent physicians, containing the following precautions against

precautions against

SUNSTROKES.

1. When exposed to the excessive heat the natural perspiration or sweating must not be checked. Let the sweat flow, and do not throw off all the flanuel garments.

2. Wash the neck and head frequently in cold water, and, if exposed in the sun or in any very hot place, wear upon the top of the head, under hat or otherwise, a light handkerchief or other thin folds of cloth wet with cold water. Remember that the head and neck must be kept cool and also be free from the pressure of tight clothing.

3. If headache, dizzineas, a feeling of tightness across the forehead, a failing of sight, or a feeling of weakness and prostration; "giving out") occurs, let the person immediately go to a cool place and lie down, with the back and the feet covered, and have a few quarts of cold water poured slowly upon the head and the side of the neck. If the symptoms are not at once relieved send for the nearest good physician.

4. What to do until the physician comes—If the patient is still aweating let him drink freely of cold black tea or coffee; tea is best. But if sweating has ceased there is very great danger. Then the head, face, neck, and entire chest should be rapidly sponged with ice water, and a bag of powdered ice, well covered with a towel, should be kept under the head and the back of the neck: give a mixture of the carbonate of ammonia (hartshorn) and muriate of ammonia, eight or ten grains of each in water, every ten or ifficen minutes, until the patient rallies and sweats.

Enfeebled, intemperate, poorly fed, overfed and irritable persons are most in danger of the fatal effect of heat. People who live and sleep in foul air and unventilated places, and who are overworked and underfed, and who use intoxicating drink and the habit of morning and evening drama, let good black tea and coffee, and good nourishing, and well cooked feed be regularly taken. Bathe the whole body early in the morning in order to have a clean skin and good natural sweating during the day. Laborers and others who others who have much to do should rise so early that they can have several rests and keep in the shade from 11 till 4 in these very hot days; and let this most important fact be remembered—namely, that by natural sweating (perspiration) the body is kept healthfully cool when exposed to these terrible heats, and that over exertion, passion, and all kinds of intemperance must be avoided.

In addition to the foregoing the same eminen authority has recommended the following: RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS DURING

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

1. Preserve cleanliness of room, clothes, and person of child, and secure fresh air by open windows; resort to parks, &c.

2. Use light flannel covering of chest and bowels at all times, and other clothing to suit the changes of weather.

3. Infants under one year should, if possible, have a wet nurse. Until six months old, they may nurse not oftener than every two or three hours; over six months, five times in 24 hours.

4. If the child do not nurse, it must still take milk, which should be prepared as follows: Boil a teaspoon-full of barley (ground in a coffee mill, or take prepared barley) with a gill of water, for 15 minutes, to which aid a little salt; to this add half the amount of boiled milk and a lump of loaf sugar; give it to the child lake-warm, from a nursing bottle. The bottle and month-piece should be always kept in water when not in use.

5. If the child is over six flionths old, the boiled milk and barley water should be in equal quantities, with salt and loaf sugar. If the child is slightly costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if very costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if very costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if very costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if very costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if very costive, use farina instead of barley flour; if one with the milk.

6. If the child is partly nursed, it should be fed sufficiently with food prepared as above directed,—the child being nursed and fed alternately.

7. Beef tea or beef soup may be added to this food for infants of nine mouths or older; when ten or twelve months old they may suck rare-done beef steak.

8. No child of two years of age should be allowed the miscellaneous diet of the table.

9. On the first appearance of the symptoms of summer-complaint—yomiting and purging—place

On the first appearance of the symptoms of summer-complaint—vomiting and purging—place the child under the care of a physician.

Bydrophobia and Venezous Bites.

Dr. John Jameson, in a note to the New York World, says: "Observing that the dreadful malady, hydrophobia, has become somewhat prevalent, and in many eases, fatal in New York and vicinity, and that the public are becoming alarmed, I beg leave to acquaint you that there is a remedy which, as far as I know, has never failed. It has been used successfully as an antidote for hydrophobia, smake bites, and the bites of centineles, secretions, adders and other noise our and hydrophobia, snake bites, and the bites of centipedes, scorpions, adders and other poistions animals. It is so efficacious that it has been adopted by the governments of India, New South
Wales, Victoria, Tasmonia, Queensland, South
Wales, Victoria, Tasmonia, Queensland, South
Australia, &c., and introduced by me successfully in Egypt. The remedy is under the control
of the governments above mentioned, and administered by duly authorized and qualified physicians, and being go secret, and well known to
my brethren of the medical profession, I have
much pleasure in making it public.

"Its administration, mainly depending upon
the constitution, age, habits, &c., of the victim,
must be carefully effected; otherwise, instead of
doing good, it would be attended with the most
disastrous consequences.

"Benedy Linear ammoniae fortis

disastrous consequences.

"Remedy—Liquor ammoniæ fortis.

"Dose—For an adult, 35 drops in a wine-glassful of water; 12 to 15 years old, 20 to 25 drops in a tablespoonful of water; 8 to 12 years old, 15 to 20 drops in a desert-spoonful of water; 4 to 8 years old, 5 to 10 drops in a desert-spoonful of water."

BRACKBERRY WINE.—The following is said to be a good receipt for making blackberry wine:

"There is no wine equal to blackberry wine:

"There is no wine equal to blackberry wine:
when properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persans who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel complaint. I therefore give the receipt for making it: Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without forther labor, that every family will highly appreciate, and never do without it afterward, if they can help it." BEACEBERRY WINE .- The following is said to

THE following recipe is claimed to be an unfailing remedy, and has been tried with success in two instances where soldiers were bitthn by rattlesnakes on the Plains: Ribron's antidote to the poison of a rattlesnake—R. Iodide Potassii 4 grains; Hydrarg. Chlor. Gorros. 2 grains, (corrosive sublimate;) Bromine 5 drachms. Ten drops of this mixture diluted with a tablespoonful or two of brandy, or wine, or whisky, constitute a dose, to be repeated if necessary. It must be kept in glass-stoppered vials, well secured, as the air will affect it. This is an invaluable remedy.

Some of our exchanges are chronicling "baked ice cream," as a discovery just made known in Paris by the cooks of the Japanese Embassy. The article has long been known in this country. It is accomplished as follows: The cream is frozen as hard as possible and then a crust of pastry put around it. The roll is then put into a hot oven when the pastry, being a non-conductor, bakes before the cream which it envelops is much if any melted. The cruat is not a palatable addition to the cream, but serves to render possible what would at first thought seem absurd.

A LADY IN Virginia was recently bitten by a rat-A LADY IN Virginia was recently bitten by a rattlesnake, and the inner bark of sycamore tree, an
old traditional Indian remedy for this kind of
venom, was bound about the wound, and effected
a cure in a very short time. When the handage
of sycamore bark was removed, on the inner surface was the perfect picture of the snake, coiled
ready for a spring. So perfect was the likeness
that it is said if one had seen the bark bandage
lying open upon the roadside he would have
thought a rattler had coiled upon it for one of
his dreadful springs.

Now that the summer has come, a suggestion about the habit of inordinate drinking of water may prove beneficial to some. If a person desires to break up the inconvenient and dangerous practice of drinking too much, he has only to distinguish between mere parching of the mouth and a genuine thirst. A swallow or two held in the mouth will cool it, and a moderate amount of water will satisfy the thirst.

THE Scientific Press recommends a syrup of coffee for use on long journeys. Put a half pound of the best ground coffee into three pints of water and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, reboil it, adding enough white sugar to give it the consistency of syrup. When cold put it in a bottle and seal it up. Two teaspoonfuls in a cup of boiling water will make a cup of good coffee,

A CONNECTICUT doctor claims that cancers can be cured by burning with a sunglass. Prownes can be kept sweet and fresh by put-ting in the vase a few iron nails.

WM. M. SHEPHERD,

Near Southwest Corner Public Square, SIGN OF "RED FRONT,"

TROY, KANSAS,

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery, Perfumery,

Oils, Paints, Putty, Brushes, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Also, a Large Assortment of

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Goods Sold for Cash Only.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded at all hours

M. R. FISH & CO.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE, TROY, KANSAS, The Only Exclusively Dry Goods and Clothing House in Doniphan County,

Keep on hand, at all times, a full assortment of DRY COODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, And Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which they sell at prices that defy competition. The latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods and Gents' Clothing Can always be obtained at their store. They take COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market price, in exchange for Goods.

Fall and Winter Clothing Made to Order.

Call and see them, before purchasing; and remember the place! S. W. Corner of Public Square. July II, 1872-1v.

WATERMAN & BERNARD,

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS,

Sash, and Building Material of All Kinds, At the Lowest Cash Prices.

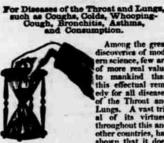
Office and Yard, South Fourth Street, July 11, 1872-ty. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CLEMENT POPE. Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors,

Lime, Hair, Cement, Plaster Paris, Saturated and Plain Building Paper. The Finest Assortment of Building Material in the City, at the Lowest Cash Prices. Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 64 Hours in Advance at YARD AND OFFICE AT THE RAILBOAD DEPOT.

TROY, KANSAS. July 11, 1812-1y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,



to mankind than this effectual remody for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does timony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Cherry Pectonal, will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumusion, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. 2s a remety it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coagha, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incumble, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhool, Chirant Pectoral is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and poinful Broachitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists SOLD BY ALL DEUGGIATS EVERTWHERE T. C. SHREVE, Agent, White Cloud. Feb. 29, 1870-1y.

Attachment Notice. J. F. Wilson and W. C. Morehead, | Plaintiffs. William H. Smith, Defendant.

William H. Smith. J Defendant.

Complaint in Attachment. Plaintiffs demand sixteen 73 100 dollars.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 20th day of June. 1872, J. F. Hampson, a Justice of the Peace of Centre Township, Doniphan County, Kaneas, issued an Order of Attachment in the above named case, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-three cents; and that said cause will be heard on the 20th day of July, 1872, at 10 a clock. A. M. N. B. WOOD, Atterney for Plaintiffs. June 27, 1872-3w.

Pr's fee, 43.

Attachment Notice. Clement Pope, | Plaintiff.

· Ayer's **Hair Vigor**

A dressing



or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshniss of youth. Thin hair is thickened, fail-ing hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will present the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious sub stances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

T. C. SHREVE, Agent, White Cloud Feb. 29, 1872.-1y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THREE YEARS MAN-TRAP, By T. S. ARTHUR, the author of the world-famous book,
"TRN Nights Is A BAR-ROOM." "THURK YEARS IN A MANTRAP," is the crowning work of the author's life, and old
Agents say they never knew a book to sell like it. One
agent soid el copies in three days; another 20 in half a day.
Beautifully bound and illustrated. Extra terms to agents.
Apply to F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 502 N. Sixth St.,
Sr. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED CHRIST WEEPING OVER JERUSALEM." Prom Sin Chas. EastLand celebrated English pointing, and by America's best engayer. All who see it, want it once. Apply to VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., St. LOUIS MO.

On Time! MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!

Saint Louis

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH! NO CHANGE OF CARS

From St. Louis to New York AND STREET PRINCIPAL BASTERS CITIES. THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS EQUIPPED WITH Elegant Day Coaches! Pullman's Palace Sleepers! Miller's Safety Platform! Patent Steam Brake!

An Equipment unenqualed by any other Try It! Try It!

A. A. TALMAGE, General Superintendent, St. Le E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

VANDALIA

ROUTE EAST. The Only Line Running Through Cars

FROM ST. LOUIS NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE. SUMMER SCHEDULE. 1872.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY! 7:30 A. M.—Day Express. Through to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louis-ville—Daily except Sunday.

4:45 P. M .-- Accommodation. For all Way Stations -- Duffy except Samlay. 6:15 P. M .- Fast Line.

With Pullman's Palace Seeping Car through to New York, Cincinnati and Louisville—DAILY. 6:45 P. M .-- Chicago Express. With through Sleeping Car-Daily except Saturday. Ticket Office, No. 100 N. Fourth St., corner Chestaut, St.

F. M. COLBURN. W. E. JONES, West'n Pass. Ag't. St. Louis. CHAS, R. FOLLETT, Gen'l Pass, Agent St. Louis JOHN E. SIMPSON, Gen'l Sup't. Indianapolis

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

The Great Short Line from Cincinnati or Columbus EAST! Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving ONE TRAIN in. New York.

Baltimore. Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 81 Hours in ADVANCE at Washington.

ONE THAIN THE QUICKEST. THE GREAT IRON BAILWAY BRIDGES! Over the Shio River at Parkersburg and Belluire, are Completed. MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF

Philadelphia

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room & Sleeping Cars Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City. WITHOUT CHANGE. By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices South and West.
L. M. COLE.
J. L. WILSON.
Gen't Ticket Agent, Master Transport'n, Baltimore, Md.

**IDNEY M. JONES, Geo'l Pass. Ag't, Cincipusti, O. 2007(1).

1872. THE GREAT THROUGH SOUTHERN & EASTERN PassengerLine.

Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs RAILROAD IS 57 MILES THE SHORTEST TO 7C MILES THE SHORTEST TO

QUINCY, From OMAHA and the WEST. Making it the Best through Line to

New York. 2 Daily Express Passenger Trains; Leave Misseari River Depot opposite Omaha, Making QUICK TIME and THROUGH CONNECTIONS: for the above named cities. OUR 6:40 Morning Express is elegantly equipped with, one for table Smoking Cars and Palace Conches. OUR 4:30 Night Express, with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. Miller's Safety Platform and Coupler ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Passengers who come West, via other lines, abould retorn y this route giving them an opportunity to pass through the cautiful and fertile valley of the Missouri, through growing Cities and thriving Villages. ASK FOR YOUR TICKETS VIA THE Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Blufs Through Line.

Good Property for Sale.

May 23, 1879-4 For CARDS, TICKETS, BLANES, CIRCULARS, &c.

Tickets for sale at all General Ticket Offic Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
St. Joseph, Mo.

A. L. MOPKINS,
Gen'l Superintendent,
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Joseph, Mo.

OFFER for and my tract of ten acres of ground adjoining White Cloud. The location is very handsome, and the ground well fenced and improved, containing a good story and a half house, with four rooms: a good cistern; 160, apple trees just coming into bearing, about the same number of hearing peach trees, together with poor trees, and all kinds of small fruits. For price and terms, call at the prenoises.

May 22 1878 4m.